for 11 o'clock sessions, as the Tariff bill was advancing far more rapidly than the other side had permitted the Wilson bill to advance.

Mr. Quay said that the generosity and fairness of the Democratic Senators in advancing the bill was appreciated, and for this reason he amended his proposition, making it a motion that when the Senate adjourn it be until next Tuesday at noon. This unexpectedly led to a long discussion.

Mr. Chandler added his approval of the fair way in which the Democratic side was allowing the bill to proceed.

o proceed.

Mr. Aldrich answered that he felt bound to urge the Tariff bill at every possible hour, and he did not approve the loss of Monday for debate.

Mr. Frye, of Maine, said that the highest exhibition of patriotism on the part of the Senate would be to remain in session on Monday, and he believed every Union soldier would approve this course.

Mr. Pettus, of Alabama, said he rose to protest against a desecration of Memorial Day. If he people of the North owed any debt of patriotism, it was to these men who were to be honored on Monday.

Mas to these likes would be a strange sight on Mr. Quay said it would be a strange sight on Memorial Day for Senators to be discussing the one-eighth duty on plate glass or something else, while veterans were marching and hands were playing the "Dead March" outside.

Mr. Hale urged that the country was painfully intent on the tariff procedure, and that no adjournment should be taken over Monday.

MR. MORGAN ATTACKS SPEAKER REED. Mr. Morgan began to speak of the desirability of encouraging the patriotic spirit of the people, for,

he said, the country was not through with wars and would have need of all the patriotic impulses of the people. and would have need of all the patriotic impulses of the people.

Mr. Morgan then diverged to a severe criticism of the inaction of the House of Representatives, which speedily brought out protests and threatened a serious contest. He enumerated the important measures passed by the Senate and unacted upon in the House, and the failure to appoint House committees, it had come to the point, he said, when the representatives of the people in the other house were convened and dispersed by an automatic resolution, which worked like a door, opening and closing to the representatives of the people.

Here Mr. Frye said the Alabama Senator was exceeding to a slight degree the proprieties of debate in criticising the procedure in the other branch of Congress.

ceeding to a slight degree the proprieties of devalued or criticising the procedure in the other branch of Congress.

Mr. Morgan answered that he should be congratulated that his offence was slight, as the evil required severe treatment. Mr. Morgan went on with his severe arraignment of the House of Representatives. It had so vacated its functions and abandoned its duty that there was a grave question, he said, whether Congress was now in session. It was a shocking outrage on the Government and the people of the United States and it brought Congress into deserved and sovereign contempt. Here were hundreds of Representatives "chewing the cut of reflection" and standing around until only one man said they were to act. The Congress of the United States was disinonaring itself by submitting to such a flagrant wrong. This, of course, he said, was all in the interest of the Tariff bill, and one man commanded "pass this bill," "stand and deliver." Popular representation in the House of Representatives was dead, Mr. Morgan exclaimed, and when popular representation was dead the rights of the people were dead.

At this point an exciting incident occurred. Mr. Hale interposed a point of order against Mr. Morgan's language, saying that the Alabama Senator was violating a fundamental rule as to refraining from criticism of a co-ordinate legislative body.

ORDERED TO TAKE HIS SEAT.

ORDERED TO TAKE HIS SEAT.

The chair was temporarily occupied by Mr. Gallinger, of New-Hampshire, who promptly requested Mr. Morgan to take his seat pending a determina-tion of the question of order. Mr. Morgan re-sumed his seat. His associates showed intense in-

tion of the question of order. Mr. Morgan resumed his seat. His associates showed intense interest in the turn of affairs, as the Alabama Senator is a veteran among them.

Mr. Gallinger, from the chair, said that there was no Senate rule on the subject but Jefferson's manual, adopted by the Senate, declared the rule to be that it was a breach of order to criticles in one house the votes or actions of a co-ordinate house. "The present occupant of the chair is loath to impress any views of his own on the Senate." proceeded Mr. Gallinger, "but in view of the rule referred to the Chair is compelled to rule that the point of order is well taken, and the Senator from Alabama must proceed in order."

Mr. Morgan had risen to his feet, showing suppressed agitation, and with a slight quiver in his voice appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. Hale promptly relieved the strain by withdrawing the point of order he had made against Mr. Morgan, and, as a result, there was no decision from which Mr. Morgan could appeal.

Mr. Quay quickly followed this up by objecting to further debate on his motion that the Senate adjourn over Memorial Day. The vote was taken and the motion prevailed—34 to 17—party lines not being maintained.

Mr. Morgan had continued on his feet, and now

ing maintained.

Mr. Morgan had continued on his feet, and now that the Memorial Day motion was out of the way he secured recognition on the Tariff bill, although he continued to devote his attention to the House of Representatives. He still showed evidence of the feeling resulting from the ruling of the Chair. IS CONGRESS LEGALLY IN SESSION?

ion." Mr. Gallinger assured Mr. Morgan that it had been with extreme reluctance that the Chair had made

Mr. Gaminger assured that the Chair had made the ruling.

Mr. Morgan continued his arraignment of the inaction of the House and its "automatic trapdoor resolution for adjournment." He insisted that it was lilegal and unconstitutional in the last degree, and that as a result Congress is not now in session constitutionally and in accordance with law. This closed the incident, and the Senate came back to the Tariff bill. Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, moved a reduction of the rate on unsilvered plate glass (24x30) from 19 to 8 cents a square foot. On a yea and nay vote the amendment was defeated—18 to 28.

Mr. Jones again moved a reduction from 11 to 6 cents a square foot on cast polished plate glass, slivered (16x24), but on a yea and nay vote the amendment was defeated—19 to 26.

The committee amendments on cast polished plate glass silvered and unsilvered, and looking-glass plates were then agreed to.

When Paragraph 105 was reached, at 5:15 p. m., Mr. Aldrich yielded to a motion for an executive session, after which the Senate adjourned until Tuesday.

THE POSTAL CONGRESS MEETS AGAIN.

SEVERAL IMPORTANT MEASURES DISPOSED OF-PLANS FOR THE EXCURSION.

Washington, May 29.-The Universal Postal Con gress held another full session to-day, and disposed gress held another full session to-day, and disposed of several important measures. The Congress raised the limit of value to be allowed and paid on parcels sent by post to 1,000 francs (\$200), instead of 500 francs, as at present. The report on international money orders was discussed, and a reduction made of one-half of the present tax, which is I per cent on all money orders above 100 francs. An official statement was given out to-day reciting that the principal modifications made by this Congress in principal modifications made by this Congress in the convention signed in Vienna in 1881, and which will be replaced on January 1, 1899, by the treaty just agreed upon, are as follows: First, the taxes on territorial and maritime transit are to be gradually lessened every two years, and the abatement

on territorial and maritime transit are to be gradually lessened every two years, and the abatement of these expenses will be considerably simplified. Second, international postal cards now prepaid will pay a double tax in place of assessing letter postage, thus reducing the fee for letters not prepaid from 10 to 4 cents. Third, samples of merchandise are allowed in exchanges with countries of the Union up to 359 grammes in place of 250 grammes, as heretofore.

The itinerary of the trip which the Postoffice Department has arranged for the delegates to the Congress has been almost completed, though it is Congress has been almost completed, though it is Congress has been almost completed, though it is Longress has been almost completed the countries of methods and

ARMY ORDERS.

Washington, May 29.—Second Lieutenant J. E. Cusack, 5th Cavalry, has been transferred from Troop D to Troop L, and Second Lieutenant J. P. Wade from Troop L, and Second Lieutenant J. P. Wade from Troop L to Troop D. First Lieutenant L. W. Kennou, 6th Infantry, has been transferred from Company C to Company K, and First Lieutenant W. C. Bennett from Company K, to Company C. Captain J. M. Webster, 22d Infantry, has been transferred from Company A to Company K, and Captain A. C. Sharpe from Company K to



CASH OR CREDIT. NO DEPOSIT.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Having acquired the entire stock of

JAS. B. BREWSTER & CO.,

we offer, for the next thirty days, all the finished Carriages at the BREWSTER WAREROOMS, 319 West 43d St.

M. QUINBY & CO.,

THE PROPOSED SUGAR INVESTIGATION.

SENATOR TILLMAN'S RESOLUTION TO BE FAVOR-ABLY REPORTED.

Washington, May 29.-Senator Jones, of Nevada, chairman of the committee which controls the contingent expenses of the Senate, to which the Tillman resolution for an investigation of the reports of speculation in sugar stocks by Senators was referred, said to-day that he thought the resolution une representative, who happened to be an old acsaid, however, that this was his individual opinion,

Later in the day Senator Jones conferred informally with his colleagues on the committee, and an ement was reached to report the resolution back to the Senate.

Senator Tillman says that when it is reported he will insist upon prompt consideration, and that if it is not soon reported he will move the discharge of

SENATOR HANNA DENIES A RUMOR.

NO BARGAIN WITH THE RAILROADS THAT A POOLING BILL SHOULD BE PASSED.

Washington, May 29 .- Senator Hanna was quite concerned to-day over the publication of a report to the effect that he had promised the railroads that a pooling bill should be enacted out of consideration for the alleged assistance given to the Republican party by the railroad companies in the recent campaign. "The report," he said, "is preposterous, and I indignantly deny it."

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO NASHVILLE.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE JOURNEY ANNOUNCED AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, May 29 .- The details of the President's trip to the Nashville Exposition have been practically completed, and they were announced today at the White House. A special train will be provided by the Chesapeake and Ohio, consisting of a private car for the President and Mrs. McKinley, one for the Cabinet members and their families, a car for the newspaper men, and dining and smoking cars. The start will be made from Washington ing cars. The start will be made from Washington at 9 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, June 10, the first stop being at Hot Springs, Va., about 4 o'clock the same afternoon. There the party will remain over night, and at 10 o'clock the next day the trip will be resumed by way of Louisville. Nashville will be reached about 6 o'clock on Saturday morning. Saturday will be spent in viewing the Exposition and Sunday in resting and driving about the town.

day morning. Saturay will be spent in viewing the Exposition and Sunday in resting and driving about the town.

The return journey will begin early on Monday morning, the start being delayed until that hour on account of the Fresident's objection to travelling on Sunday unnecessarily. The return trip will be over the line of the Scuthern Railroad Company, which will also provide special cars and accommodations. Chattaneoga will be reached about 6 o'clock on Monday morning, but no stop will be made until Asheville. N. C., is reached, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon Several hours will be spent at that resort, and a visit will be paid to Biltmore, the Vanderbilt estate. About 6 or 7 o'clock in the evening the trip will be resumed, and no stop will be made until the train reaches Washington at 8:39 o'clock on Tuesday morning.

The personnel of the party is not definitely fixed. Hesides the President and Mrs. McKinley, there will be Mrs. Saxton, Dr. Bates, the President's physician, and his wife; Secretary Alger, Secretary Wilson, and probabily Secretary Alger, Secretary Wilson, and probabily Secretary Gage and perhaps some other members of the Cabinet and the women of their families, Mr, and Mrs. Porter and a dozen or fifteen newspaper men.

SECRETARY LONG AT INDIAN HEAD.

HE SEES HIS FIRST ARMOR TEST, WHICH WAS SOMEWHAT DISAPPOINTING.

the Senate had a right to proceed with the consideration of the Tariff bill. If the House was not in session constitutionally, then the Senate could not be in session, as they were legislative partners. He insisted that the House was not in session and the process of the proc

THE SYSTEM IN THE INDIAN SERVICE.

Washington, May 29.-Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, was the first person to appear before the Senate Committee on Civil Service to-day. He had been attracted by the statement made at the last session of the committee by Harold Benedict, that in the latter part of Mr. Palmer's administration of the Government Printing Office seventy five persons had been appointed at Mr. Richardson's instance while he was chairman of the House Committee on Printing. Mr. Richardson declared Mr. Benedict's statement to be untrue. He said that in his entire service of ten years as a member of the Printing Committee he had secured the appointment of only eighteen persons, all from his district. He said, however, that he had indorsed the applications of others from all political parties, but did not suppose they had been charged to him. Mr. Richardson said that, so far as his observation went, the general work of the Printing Office is now in better shape than ever before.

Captain R. H. Pratt, superintendent of the Indian School at Carlisle, Penn., took strong grounds against the Civil Service system of selecting employes in the Indian service. He disclaimed being an advocate of the spolls system, but emphasized his opposition to a system which nullifies the judgment of those who are responsible for the success of the Government service. He said that in his thirty years of service he had never observed greater abuses under the old system than under the

Captain Pratt was closely questioned by Mr. Proctor, the Civil Service Commissioner, and among other questions was asked if he had on the occasion of a visit of Theodore Roosevelt to the Carlisic institution said that one of his chief objections to the application of the Civil Servee system to the Indian service was that it might foist Roman Catholic teachers upon the schools.

In reply Captain Pratt said that he had expressed the opinion to Mr. Roosevelt that the system would lead to putting some one faction in control who could select just such persons as they cared to select. He might have used the word Catholic.

Mr. Proctor also asked Captain Pratt if it was

Catholic. Proctor also asked Captain Pratt if it was that Secretary Francis had reprimanded him his course in connection with the Civil Ser-

for his course in connection with the Civil Service.

Captain Pratt said such was the case, and read the Secretary's letter, as well as his own reply. He said that the reprimand was given without investigation and therefore was unwarranted. He also asserted that the reprimand was instigated by officials in the Indian Office inimical to him, and that it was an effort to suppress free speech. Mr. Jones. First Assistant Fostmaster-General under the late Administration, denied some of the statements at the last sitting of the committee by W. W. Hill, lately employed in that branch of the service. He said he had not told Hill that it was ungrateful on his part to make charges against his superiors, but admitted that he had discharged him from office and threatened to throw him out of the window—the first because he was engaged in a conspiracy, and the second because he was personally incensed at him.

Chairman Pritchard presented a tabulated statement from Public Printer Palmer, giving the political standing of the working force in the divisions of the Printing Office on April 1. The statement showed that of the entire force of 2,878 persons 512 were Republicans and 2,496 Democrats.

NEW FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

NEW FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS. Washington, May 29.-One hundred and one fourth-class postmasters were appointed to-day.

these sixty-four were due to removals after four years' service, ten to other removals, and twenty-seven to resignations and deaths. The changes include: New-York-Kattskill Bay, A. P. Scoville, vice C. D. Kronkhite removed; King's Park, G. L. Thompson, vice J. F. Kelly, removed; Lakeport, J. W. Phillips, vice Ranson Maione, resigned; West Kendall, F. D. Cropsey, vice D. J. Root, removed.

MILITARY ATTACHE AT BRUSSELS.

Washington, May 29 .- At the personal request of Bellamy Storer, the new Minister to Belgium, Secretary Aiger has detailed First Lieutenant G. T. Langhorn, of the 2d Cavalry, as United States military attaché at Brussels. Lieutenant Langhorn is at present stationed at Fort Myer, Virgit A. near this city, recovering from the effects of a broken les.

MARQUIS ITO SAILS.

AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH THE

EX-PREMIER OF JAPAN. Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman, who arrived here on Thursday on his way to the Queen's Jubilee, sailed for Havre yesterday on the French Line steamship La Gascogne. He was accompanied by Marquis Kido and Mr. Tokiala. There was a large gathering of Japanese at the pler to see the famous Japanese off, and a reception was held by him in the dining saloon of the steamer. Among those present to bid him farewell were Minister Hashi, Consul Uchida, Mr. Matsu, secretary of the Japanese Legation; Mr. Nagaski, Mr. Iwahara, Mr. Haradi, Mr. Aste, Mr. Stitchen, and A. G. Yanne. Haradu, Mr. Aria, Mr. Stitshers and A. G. Young.
Marquis Ito expressed himself greatly pleased
with New-York and the people here. He will go to
Paris, where he will meet Prince Takehito, of
Japan, the Special Envoy to the Jubilee, whom he

Although inaccessible to other newspaper Marquis Ito was, prior to his departure, kind enough on two occasions, to talk freely with a Trib-

"I regret very much," said he, "that I am unable and not the result of any conference with other members of the committee. to prolong my stay in this city. From what I have seen hitherto, New-York has wholly changed since my last visit, twenty-six years ago. I miss the old landmarks. The Grant Mausoleum was a revela-tion to me-simple, austerely beautiful and im-"Ah," continued the Marquis, "there was a great man! Of course, you have seen the Grant tree in

Ueno Park, Tokio; have you not also noticed the profound veneration in which it is held by all classes? Washington, Lincoln and Grant are names as well known to our student youth as they are to the school-children of the United States." On being asked how he had enjoyed the journey

so far, the Marquis expressed himself particularly pleased with the rapid, comfortable trains, and the courtesy everwhere shown him.
"We must reach Paris as quickly as possible.

You see, our first duty is to meet His Imperial Highness Admiral Prince Arisugawa Takehito, in command of the Japanese fleet in European waters. My subsequent movements are uncertain, beyond the fact that I must be in London at the Queen's Jubilee. If possible, I shall return by way of the United States, and I hope to persuade His Imperial Highness to come over this way. He will, of course, in that case travel incognito. I should like to have leisure enough to visit Philadelphia and Washington, not to speak of some of the larger cities of

Prince Takehito is the only surviving son of the late Prince Arisugawa Taruhito, who died shortly before the termination of Japan's war with China, to the great grief of the Emperor, whose dearest friend he was. The present Prince is a naval commander of great promise, and never more at home than when afloat.

"How about the attitude of Japan at present?" was asked.

"How about the attitude of Japan at present?"
was asked.
The Marquis gave one of his quizzical, goodhumored smiles. "Do you mean with regard to
America?" he interpolated. "If so, you must know
as well as I do that we Japanese regard the Americans as our very best friends, our instructors in
modern civilization. It is utterly impossible that
there should ever be any serious ill-feeling between
the two countries. And yet that Dingley bill-well,
it ought to be altered in many respects. I can
quite understand that everything reasonable should
be done to increase the revenuesof the State; but
when it comes to putting a prohibitive tariff on
manufactures which cannot be produced in the
same fashion in America, which, in many cases,
could not be produced at all, why such a step certainly tends to allenating the friendship of the
country whose manufactures are thus blocked out
of the market."

"Hut the Japanese press has spoken in anything
else then friendly terms of America of late."

tainly tends to allenating the friendship of the country whose manufactures are thus blocked out of the market."

But the Japanese press has spoken in anything else than friendly terras of America of late.

Marquis Ito here laughed outright. The dea of paying attention to what the jingo journals write!

They represent merely a small literary coterie, not at all the opinions of even a fraction of the reading public. Nor will you find our leading papers—such as the Nichi Nichi Shimbun. the Jiji Shimpo or Tokio Shimbun—writing in guch a style, here are, as you know yourself, tertain unimportant, rather anti-foreign organs which always eagerly seek an opportunity to speak adversely of a Western land, be it even the United States."

"And what is Your Excellency's view respecting Hawaii?" was then asked.

"Japan has not the slightest intention of annexation." came the emphatic reply, "We have more than enough territory on our hands at present. It is wildly absurd to suppose that the Japaness Government have any thought of bringing the Hawaiian Islands under their control. What we want, however, is fair play, no sudden or unjust restrictions put upon Japanese immigration. We claim, as any other nation would and should, like rights, under the most-favored-nation clause."

Then what will be the upshot of the present misunderstanding?"

"No man can forted! the future," was the sententious reply; "I do not, however, admit that there is anything resembling an actual misunderstanding. We are willing to do all we can to fall in with the views of the authorities of Hawaii, and where justice and right are concerned there is no doubt that the United States will back our claims. It is sheer nonsense to predict any actual trouble or collision of interests between Japan and America.

"Yes," continued the Marquis, "we Japanese al-ways feel sure of obtaining justice when it comes

vised; nor can we forget that the United States was the only one to return America's share of the Shimonoseki indemnity, nor the offer of the United States—the gratefully accepted offer—to protect Japanese Nationals still on Chinese soil during the progress of our war with China. These things are not likely to slip our memory."

THE RELIEF EXPEDITION TO INDIA.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY OF DISTRIBUTING FOOD SUPPLIES. Washington, May 29.-Senator Chandler has recived a letter from George A. Kittredge concerning the proposed relief expedition for India. Kittredge has spent many years in India, and says from his knowledge of the conditions the proposed sending of corn and wheat will be impracticable, as there is no organization in India for the dis-tribution of food, and that the famine districts are scattered from the Madras Presidency in the south to the Punjaub in the north. "It would be almost impossible," he says, "to divide a large" quantity of grain among the needy. The grain would go to India in bulk, but there are no elevators there or other means of receiving it in that form. It must be put into bags, the bags must be bought and the grain filled in the bags on board the steamer. Apart from the expense of the bags, I not see how the bags could be filled in that climate in the holds of steamers. g pense of sending the grain to India, and after its arrival at a port the expense of rallway freightheavy in India—of sending it up country. A theory has been promulgated in India that the plague arose from wheat, and the result is that no wheat or flour will be received in other parts of India from Bombay. The authorities in Calcutta have forbidden the receipt of flour ground at flour mills at Bombay. Under no circumstances, therefore, must the grain be sent to Bombay. If before its arrival in India the plague should break out in Calcutta, this city would be put in the same position, and the grain would have to remain there. Very few of the people of India have ever seen Indian corn. They would have no means of grinding it, nor would they know how to cook it. Wheat, too, is used by comparatively few of the people."

He suggests that if the contributions are sent in the form of money it would be distributed in a manner to be of some use to the suffering people of India. There is the expense of sending the grain to India, and after its

THE PRESIDENT VISITS THE LIBRARY.

DELIGHTED WITH ITS VASTNESS AND ARCHI-TECTURAL BEAUTY.

Washington, May 29.-President McKinley visited the new Congressional Library Building this after-noon. He was accompanied by Secretary Porter noon. He was accompanied by Section 19 and Professor Langley, and was shown about by Librarian Spofford and Superintendent Green. The President expressed his gratification that the United States had such a building, and was surprised at its vast dimensions and its architectural beauty. "It is truly wonderful," he said, "that the mind of man can design and construct such a building, such a

palace."

The President went up in the elevator and inspected the shifting machinery. He also visited the various reading-rooms for the Senate and House and for the public. "Most magnificent," was his comment as he departed.

HIS DECREE OF DIVORCE A FORGERY. Cleveland, May 29.-Archer Joston Secretan and Mrs. Fowler, prominent and wealthy residents of Toronto, Canada, came to Cleveland in October, 1896, and were quietly married. Lately they went to England, and have been followed there from Toronto by Secretan's first wife, who at once had him arrested for bigamy. The case is in the High Court in London. Secretan produced documents Court in London. Secretan produced accuments to show that he had secured a divorce from his first wife by the Common Pleas Court in Cleveland and that he had been made a citizen of the United States by the same court, thereby placing himself beyond the authority of the English courts in this case. An investigation was quietly made, and it has been discovered that both the decree of divorce and the naturalization papers were clever forgeries. Secretan was never divorced in Cleveland and not naturalized.

KILLED BY A FALL FROM HIS WHEEL. Chicago, May 29.—Desiro Bruno, a well-known bicyclist, was killed last night by a fall from hi wheel. While he was riding home, carrying around his neck the frame of a bicycle, the front forks of his wheel broke. He was thrown violently to the ground, and received injuries from which he lied shortly afterward. Buy a Watch

buy as good a case as you can afford, but first get a movement which will be accurate. Waltham Watches are the best timekeepers made in the world. The "RIVERSIDE" and "ROYAL" trade marks are specially recommended. For sale by all retail jewelers.

TO CLIMB MOUNT ST. ELIAS.

PRINCE LOUIS OF SAVOY HERE ON HIS WAY

Prince Louis of Savoy, who is also Duke of Abruzzi and a nephew of the King of Italy, arrived in this city yesterday morning from England upon the Cunard liner Lucania. Accompanying him were the Chevaller M. Cagni, Chevaller Francesco Gouella, Chevaller Vittoria Sella, Dr. Fillippo de Fillippi and five Alpine guides. As has been already told in these columns, the Prince, who is an expert mountaineer, comes to attempt the ascent of the volcanic peak of Mount St. Elias, in Alaska, an undertaking which has never yet been accom-



PRINCE LOUIS OF SAVOY Who is on his way to Alaska to climb Mt. St. Ellas.

plished. Prince Louis has climbed all the famous mountains of Europe, and, although he talks modestly of the possible failure of his present venture, it is apparent that he has high hopes of accom-

will leave New-York this morning with his com-panions for San Francisco by way of Chicago and St. Paul. They will take a specially chartered steamship to Sitka, and from Sitka they will go to Yakutat Bay, which will be reached about June 25. Then by sled and boat the mountaineers will cross Mount St. Elias. Prince Louis expects to return to New-York by the middle of September. At San Francisco the expedition will be strengthened by the addition of Dr. Pooli Vecchi, of that city; Professor Charles E. Fay, ex-president of the Appalachian Mountain Club, of Boston; Professor Israel C. Russell, geologist of the University of Michigan, and Professors Davidson and Ingraham, of Seattle. This is not Prince Louis's first visit to New-York. He was here for three weeks in 1896, when the Italian cruiser Cristoforo Colombo, on which he was a leutenant, put into this port. The Prince is twenty-four years old, and, though of youthful appearance, is tail and well built. His face is adorned with a small black mustache, and he is exceedingly democratic. Speaking of his expedition he said yesterday afternoon: "Our attempt is recognized by all of its as a difficult undertaking, but if the weather and other conditions are favorable we think there is a reasonably good chance of reaching the top. If we fall it will not be for the want of perseverance. Our trip is purely one of pleasure, and must not be at all regarded in the light of a scientific expedition. One of my party, however, is an expert photographer, and he may be expected to Mount St. Elias. Prince Louis expects to return to

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY IN A LACE HOUSE.

AN EX-CONVICT IN ITS EMPLOY CHARGED WITH STRALING \$5,000 WORTH OF GOODS

No. 457 Broome-st., discovered that valuable laces were being sold outside New-York at less than wholesale prices, they began to investigate how the thing was done. The result of their inquiry was startling and unpleasant. laces had been provided by themselves without their knowledge. Examination showed that the firm had lost \$5,000 worth of goods in valuable laces. They and Detectives McAuley. Dale and Thompson began

boken, an employe of the firm, was arrested yesterday. Manley had been in the employ of for about three years as an entry clerk. He went to the house with a recommendation from the firm of Henry Rice & Co., of Broadway and Howard-st., also lace importers. The Stiefel firm found him, as they thought, a faithful man and a good worker. The detectives found that laces of the kind missing were being sold at auction in Baltimore. The auction-house got the goods from the Paris Novelty Company, No. 132 Prince-st., New-York. While these investigations were going on the detectives decided to search Manley's office, and found there two pieces of lace, from a recent consignment, bidden behind his desk. Eight more pieces were found behind the steampipe. The detectives decided then to arrest Maniey, and he was taken to Police Headquarters. It happened that H. C. Westinke, a clerk in Sing Sing Prison, was at Headquarters at the time. He saw Maniey, and at once identified him as an ex-convict. Maniey's record was looked up, and it was found that he had been convicted before of obtaining siks from the firm of Metcaif & Simonson, of No. 40 West Broadway, on a forged order, He was arrested on September 25, 1886, and afterward was sent to the Eimira Reformatory, and thence to Sing Sing. At that time he was known as Joseph W. Menelly. When he went into the employ of Stiefel & Co. he gave his name as Manley. He admits that his right name is Maniey. It was found that Manley was either a member or else constituted the firm of the Paris Novelty Company. The concern has moved within the last few days, and its present address could not be found. The manager of the building said Manley paid the bills. den behind his desk. Eight more pieces were

billis.

When arraigned before Magistrate Brann yesterday Manley had nothing to say. His counsel asked that the hearing be set for Thursday next, which was done. The defendant was held in \$1,000 bonds.

THE 7TH OFF FOR BOSTON:

The 7th Regiment sailed away from this city on the steamboat Massachusetts yesterday afternoon, bound for Boston, where it will aid in the dedicatton of the Shaw Monument to-morrow. It was under the command of Colonel Daniel Appleton, and was accompanied by its band. On the way from the armory to the steamboat the regi-ment was reviewed by Mayor Strong at the Peter Cooper Monument, which had been unveiled. After the review the regiment turned out of the Bowery at Fourth-st, and marched across the city to the pier at Spring-st, and the North River. Transpor-tation and subsistence will cost the regiment about 15.600. The regiment itself pays for the music and foots all bills. from the armory to the steamboat the regi-

Complexional Indications.

OBITUARY.

DR. JOHN WESTGATE LADD. Dr. John Westgate Ladd died at the Hotel Empire yesterday from pneumonia, after an iliness of about six weeks. He travelled last winter with a company of his patients in the Southwest, returning to this city recently. Dr. Ladd was born in Greenwich, R. I., and was the son of John Gardiner Ladd, a well-known architect. He was related to the old English branch of the Spencer family that held a part of an original tract of 10,000 acres in Rhode Island. This was one of the first grants given to the early settlers in Rhode Island. He was educated in Newport, R. I., and for some time after he left school he assisted his father. Subseafter he left school he assisted his father. Subsequently he studied medicine, and became a specialist in the treatment of tumors. In this city, where he had made his home up to the time of his death, he first practised his profession. He had a large number of patients, and was frequently consulted regarding critical cases by many physicians. He was the possessor of a large medical library, containing many valuable books. Each summer he spent at his old home at Newport. He leaves a widow and a daughter. Mrs. Charles P. Scott, of Boston. The funeral will be at Newport, to which place the body will be shipped today, and where the burial will take place later.

CARL H. SCHULTZ.

Carl H. Schultz, proprietor of the mineral water factory at No. 440 First-ave., died at his home in Murray Hill, N. J., yesterday, after an illness of only four days. He was in his usual health up to only four days. He was in his usual neath up to last Tuesday, when he was stricken with pneumonia while at business in this city. He was seventy-one years old. He leaves a widow and ten children. Two of them are grown sons, who, it is expected, will continue their father's business, which is one of the most extensive of its kind in the United States. Mr. Schultz started in the mineral water business in 1863 in this city and had continually extended it since that time. The funeral will take place to-morrow at his home.

NICHOLAS TOPPING.

Nicholas Topping, sixty years old, a wealthy resident of Jersey City, died suddenly last even-ing at his home. No. 124 Sussex-at., from heart disease. He was an old Pennsylvania ferry master, but retired several years ago, having become rich through real estate investments. He was a member of the present Grand Jury. He leaves a widow, one son and four daughters.

MRS. LAURA JANE HACKETT.

Mrs. Laura Jane Hackett, widow of John K. Hackett, Recorder of this city in the seventies, died at her home yesterday from a complication of troubles with which she had been ill for a year. She was the daughter of Captain Edward Hall. U. S. N., who commanded the famous old frigate

She was born in Baltimore about sixty-five years ago, and when ten years old was brought to Newago, and when ten years old was brought to New-York, where she had since lived. Her marriage to Mr. Hackett took place in 1845, in Trinity Church. She had lived in the nome in which she died, No. 72 Park-ave., for twenty-eight years, and was one of the oldest residents of that avenue. She leaves one unmarried daughter. The funeral services will be held on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock in Trinity Chapel, the Rev. Dr. Vibbert officiating, and the burial will be in Woodlawn.

THOMAS STEWART STEVENS.

Thomas Stewart Stevens died at his home, No. 289 Mulberry-st., Newark, on Friday night. He was staty-six years old. Mr. Stevens entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad when he was seventeen years old, and was with the company when he died. During the war of the Rebellion he was connected with the Federal Transportation and Intelligence departments, and of late years he was in charge of the stock department of the Pennsylvania Raliroad at the Meadow shops in Kearny, N. J. He was widely known among railroad men. He was a deacon of the South Baptist Church in Newark. Mr. Stevens leaves a widow and a daughter.

MRS. PAULINE H. LYDIG.

Mrs. Pauline H. Lydig, widow of Colonel Philip M. Lydig, whose death occurred at the Roosevelt Hospital, at 6 o'clock, on Friday evening, after an operation, was one of the most beautiful women known in New-York society for many years. Mrs. Lydig, who had been ill since Easter, was removed from the Clarendon Hotel, where she lived while from the Clarendon Hotel, where she lived white in New-York, about two weeks ago. She was the third daughter of the late Charles A. Heckscher, Mrs. Lydig was born in New-York about nity years ago. She is survived by a son, three sisters—Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. de Saulies and Mrs. John Christopher Wilmerding—and two brothers, Charles A. Heckscher and John Gerard Heckscher. The funeral will take place in Grace Church to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock. The burial will be in the Heckscher plot in Greenwood.

JAMES DE LOSS CENTER.

James De Loss Center, at one time one of the best-known policemen of this city, died at No. 26 East Forty-second-st., on Thursday. He was considered when he was a member of the police force to be the handsomest man on it, and was a conspicuous figure at what was then the busiest crossing in New-York, Broadway and Ann-st., opposite Barnum's Museum.

Mr. Center was born in Herkimer County, N. Y.

in 1831. He joined the police force in 1860, and was put upon the Broadway Squad. About four years later he became mixed up in a quarrel in a Broadway saloon and resigned soon afterward. In 1872 he was a member of the jury which tried Edward S. Stokes for killing James Fisk, fr. Center served a short term in prison for an injudicious remark before the close of the trial, to the effect that he would save Stokes from the gallows. He was a witness in the Lexow investigation, and testified against Superintendent Byrnes. His death was caused by general decay, and lately Center was hardly recognizable as the man who was once so magnificent a figure in Broadway.

The funeral will be at No. 216 East Thirty-second-st. at 2 p. m. to-day. The burial will be at Cypress Hills Cemetery. in 1831. He joined the police force in 1860, and was

FRANK P. HASTINGS.

Washington, May 29.-Frank P. Hastings, Secreary of the Hawaiian Legation, who was taken sud-denly ill at the reception given at the White House and many of the commissioners left Winona at an denly ill at the reception given at the White House o the Postal Congress delegates on May 19, died this

Mr. Hastings was born at Calais, Me., in 1852. He came to Washington while a young man, and obtained a position in the Department of State, where he remained until 1877, when he was sent to Hono-lulu as permanent American Vice-Consul. He resigned after several years' service to engage in business, and was afterward connected with the Foreign Office both under the monarchy and the Provisional

Jovernment.

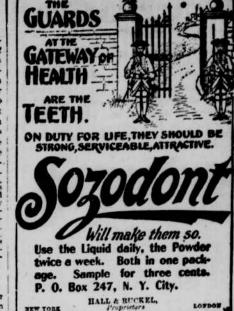
In 1833 he came to Washington as Secretary of the Hawaiian Legation, and was here in that apacity until his death, although a great part of he time he served as Charge d'Affaires. He leaves widow and an infant daughter.

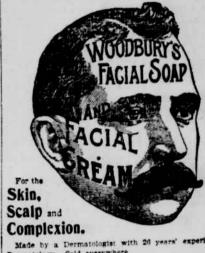
OBITUARY NOTES. Saratoga, N. Y., May 29.-Henry Vanderbogart

fied at Milton, Saratoga County, to-day. He was eighty years old, and served as an officer in the Mexican War.
Tonawanda, N. Y., May 29.—Matthew Scanlen, a well-known tug-owner and politician, died at his home this afternoon. Heart trouble was the cause, Mr. Scanlon was at one time a member of the Democratic State Committee.

DELAWARE LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS. Dover, Del., May 29.-The Delaware Legislature djourned to-day until January 11, 1898, when it will again meet to enact the legislation necessary to enforce the new Constitution soon to be promulgated by the Constitutional Convention.

REFORMED PRESBYTERIANS IN SESSION. Beaver Falls, Penn., May 29.-Roll call showed 150 members in their seats at the opening session yesterday of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod. The Synod's Board of Trustees made reports showing the value of property held to be \$535,874, an in crease in the year of \$16,379. A dividend of 51/2 per cent has been declared on the total amount. The Board of Sustentation reported receipts \$3,500, and that \$4,000 was needed for the coming year; thirteen congregations had been added in the year. The Rev. C. D. Trumbull, chairman of the Committee on establishing a Western college, reported that the proposition of Amity College, at College Springs, the proposition of Amity College, at College Springs, Ia., to transfer its property and franchise to the Synod on condition that it add \$50,000 to the endowment fund, and \$2,000 annually to the income of the institution until the endowment should be raised, had been submitted to the congregations of the Western presbyteries, which had not given much encouragement. The committee recommended that the offer of the trustees of Amity College be declined. The Pittsburg Presbytery held two sessions here yesterday considering the Dr. McAllister heresy case, and finally concluded to bring the mat-





Made by a Dermatologist with 26 years' experience Dermatology. Sold everywhere.
Superfluous Hair, Pimples, Freckles, Moles, Skin Descriptions eases and all Facial Blemishes permanently

John H. Woodbury Dermatological Institute, New York, 127 W. 424 St.; Phila., 1,306 Walnut BL; Boston, 11 Winter St.; Chicago, 163 State St.

A sample of either Woodbury's Facial Soap or Pacie ream, with illustrated Book on Beauty and treatment of the skin, matied on receipt of 10 cents. Address all letters to 127 West 42d St., N. T.

DISTILL YOUR OWN TABLE WATER.

The Hygeia Teakettle produces from four to eight gallons of distilled water a day ON YOUR KITCHEN

NO EXPENSE FOR EXTRA FUEL. NO PLUMBING.

HYGEIA TEAKETTLE CO., Sag Harbor, N. T. DECOY ROACH AND WATER BUC TRAP.

Will rid your dwelling or store of the pests quice and completely. Indorsed by every one that us. Description with trap. If you cannot get of der., send 35c. and we will send one prepaid to yaddress. Decoy Fly Paper Co., Ltd., Detroit, MaC. Backe, Agt., 43 Leonard St., New York City.

Strength, Vitality, Manhood.

MORGAN'S, BROADWAY

47TH ST.
East Side office, 57th St. and Lexington Ave. ter before the present Synod instead of having a formal trial by the Presbytery.

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY ADJOURNS. THE SHORTEST MEETING IN TEARS-FAREWEST SCENES AT WINONA. Eagle Lake, Ind., May 29 (Special) .- Dr. Sheldon

early hour this morning. The adjournment of the General Assembly half an hour before midnight made this the shortest meet-

ing in eighteen years. The usual day of adjourning is Monday of the second week. The clerks of the Assembly are busy to-day completing the business of the meeting, which always occupies a day or two after the Moderator's gavel

falls for the last time.

The Winona directors are greatly pleased with the success of the Assembly, During the ten days more than four thousand people visited the grounds, nine hundred of them coming on the day devoted to for-eign missions. Already plans are being prepared for a larger representation from Indiana and Illinois when the Presbyterians return next year. Severa new buildings will be erected to accommodate

There are several meetings planned for to-morrow in the auditorium and at Warsaw. The Rev. Dr. E. L. Ray, of Chicago, will preach in the latter place in the morning and have charge of an educa-tional meeting here in the evening. The Grand Army men bave also planned services for Sunday. This evening the Rev. A. J. Kerr, of New-York, gave a stereoption lecture on "Ruin and Rescue; or, Mission Work in New-York City."

At the closing meeting of the Assembly Killaen Van Rensselaer, of New-York, moved the customary resolution of thanks, which included these words: "The thanks of the Assembly are tendered to The New-York Tribune, the Chicago and other papers for the fullness and accuracy of their reports of the proceedings of the Assembly."

One resolution was adopted by a rising vote, namely, "that the thanks of the Assembly are due and are hereby tendered to the Moderator, the Rev. Sheldon Jackson, for the wisdom, grace, courtesy, dignity and firmness with which he had presided over the deliberations of the Assembly." This evening the Rev. A. J. Kerr, of New-York

CLOSING PRICES SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS. San Francisco, May 29, 1897

Yesterday To-day Vesterday To-day 02 Hale & Norcross SS Alta
Alpha Con
Andes
Beicher
Best & Beicher
Builton
Caledonia
Challenge Con
Chollar 02 Hale & Norcross

Jolia
19 Kentuck Con
29 Mexican
59 Occidental
02 Ophir
08 Overman
27 Potosi
120 Savage
1.00 Sierra Nevada
1.85 Union Con
90 Utah Con
22 Yellow Jacket
1.01 Standard
22) Best & Belcher .00
builton .01
Chiledonia .40
Challenge Con .28
Chollar .120
Confidence .120
Con Cal & Va. 185
Con Imperial .01
Crown Point .21
Exchequer .01
Gould & Curry .19

The trip on the Empire State Express, from New York to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, is the most fascinating railroad ride in the world. Every day over portions of the road, the train reaches a speed of more than 64 miles an hour.

Co-Operative Watch & Jewelry Co. 19 Park Place, near Broadway, N. Y.

TO THE ALASKAN PEAK.



The Prince rested yesterday at the Waldorf, and

When several weeks ago J. K. Stiefel & Co., of

As a result of their investigations Joseph Manley,

rder, who are bilious, or who lack vigor, always exhibits perfect digestion and secretion, and a disordered condimable corrective and tonic will assuredly result in re-newed physical regularity and vigor, will tend to in-crease bodily substance, and cause the glow and clear color of health to return to the sallow, wasted cheek.